PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY *JOHN DICKSON* AND *EDWARD PESCUD*, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA—(PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

[NUMBER 1514.] TUESDAY, JUNE 26th, 1804. [18th YEAR.]

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

ON board the ship Yorkshire, at City-Point. 8000 bushels of stoved SALT, one half loose, the other in sacks, which will be sold low if taken from along side.

JAMES & JOHN DUNLOP.

Petersburg, May 7, 1804.

BALTIMORE BAR IRON,

Of the best quality, at the Baltimore price, adding only the charges of importation, for sale by

D. MACKENZIE & Co.

Petersburg, March 26, 1804. tf.

BIRCHETT & PURYEAR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And will keep on hand, a supply of

Bolting Cloths,

Of the first quality, from No 1 to 9.

Petersburg, April 16, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

AGREE to run a Sweepstakes over the New-Market Course, the day preceding the next fall jockey club races at that place, with colts and fillies three years old this spring, and no more carrying on each 86lb. entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The subscription to close the first day of September next. The colts and fillies to be accurately described at the time of entering. To run two mile heats, entrance to be made by personal application, or letter directed to the subscriber, living at New Market. Five entries make a race, & not less.

STIRLING GARY.

New-Market, June 18, 1804.

LADIES' WIGS AND HAIR-DRESSING.

JOHN B. TURNER

LATELY FROM PARIS,

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, that he makes all kinds of fashionable Ladies' Wigs, Frizets, and gentlemen's Wigs, &c.

He will wait with punctuality on those ladies and gentlemen who may please to employ him as a Hair Dresser, on applying at his house a little above Messrs. David and James Halliday & Co's in Cross Street.

Peterburg, June 7, 1804.

N. B. Any person in Petersburg, or the adjacent country, having long light HAIR to dispose of, shall receive a good price per pound for it, on applying to J. Turner—he will also give cash per lb. for long Dark Hair.

NOTICE.

Doctor JOHN CLARKE, (late of Dinwiddie County) having assigned the subscriber sundry notes of hand in payment of a debt due by him to me, this is therefore to require all persons (who have given their obligations to said Doctor John Clarke) to come forward and make payment to the subscriber, otherwise suits will be instituted indiscriminately.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, June 14, 1804. (6w)

DENTISTRY.

T. BRUFF, DENTIST,

IS preparing to leave Petersburg—those who wish to employ him, or to supply themselves with Dentifrice, are requested to make immediate application at Mr. LORAIN's Store. Few are so ignorant, as not to know the advantage of cleansing the teeth, provided it can be done with safety to the enamel—he will exhibit such a variety of proofs of the safety of his mode of operating, as will convince the most scrupulous: and one good cleansing, is worth half a dozen partial ones.

June 12th, 1804.

WHEAT FAN AND WOVEN WIRE MANUFACTORY,

No. 7, Bridge street, four doors north of Griffith's bridge, Baltimore,

Where are made and sold, wheat fans, first quality rolling and other screens, for wheat, barley, flax-seed, &c. hand-riddles and sieves for coal, corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, meal, brick dust, flaxseed clover seed, cockle, lime, sand, &c. shakes for Indian meal, wire safes; woven wire for windows, &c. &c.—Orders left at the manufactory, or with JOHN TRIMBLE, No. 18, Cheapside, will be strictly attended to by

AMOS SMITH,

(Formerly West & Smith.)

N. B. A good assortment on hand.

4th Mo. 24th, 1804. (ec6)

JOHNSON's DICTIONARY.

Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of the Intelligencer,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

JOHNSON's DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

IN MINIATURE.

.....

To which are added, an alphabetical account of the

HEATHEN DEITIES,

AND A

Copious Chronological Table

Of Remarkable Events, Discoveries and Inventions.

By the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, M. A.

NOTICE.

Finding it necessary for the benefit of my health, to leave this state a few months, The business of WM. POTTS, & Co. will during my absence be conducted by WM. JOHNSTON, who is properly authorised for that purpose.

WM. POTTS.

Petersburg, June 12th, 1804.

Claret.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPPLY OF

St. Julian Claret,

Of a superior quality, in cases.

D. & M. TROKES.

Petersburg, April 16, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by JOHN LE MESSURIER,

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS

PRIME HERRINGS,

And one hundred Barrels TAR.

Petersburg, May 21, 1804. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

A consignment of 15 tons best Bar Iron a first cost and charges;

Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.

Also on hand 1200 bushels best Allum Salt, and a general assortment of Groceries.

RAMBAUT, GERNON, & Co.

Petersburg, May 29th, 1804.

ALL PRIZES!

A LOTTERY

TO BUILD AN

ACADEMY

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERSBURG.

SCHEME.

1 Prize			$	5000
1	do.			2000
1	do.			1000
2	do.	$ 500		1000
10	do.	100		1000
20	do.	50		1000
25	do.	40		1000
40	do.	25		1000
100	do.	20		2000
300	do.	10		3000
4500	do.	6		27,000
The last drawn ticket on the 5th day,				1000
Do.	Do.	10th,		1000
Do.	Do.	15th,		1500
Do.	Do.	last day,		1500

5000 Tickets, at $ 10, is $ 50,000

Of which only five dollars will be received in advance for each ticket—the prizes, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is completed.

All prizes not applied for within 6 months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the institution, and the managers have appointed Mr John Wilder their treasurer and agent, and pledge themselves to the public for the propriety of his conduct.

Due notice will be given of the time when the drawing will commence, which shall be so soon as the sale of tickets will authorise it.

The dissemination of literature in this country, from various causes, has not hitherto been equal to the wish and expectations of the public; but as an invitation is now given, to raise a fund for the laudable purpose of building an Academy, in a situation convenient to the southern and western parts of this country, it is presumed that the numerous inconveniences and expences incurred by parents, to educate their children, at remote seminaries, will induce them to contribute that aid and support, which a well informed community can afford to so useful an institution.

In a country like this, where a free government is in the 'full tide of successful experiment,' it is also the sacred duty of every individual, to contribute to the promotion of literature; as the loss of liberty in every country, may be always traced to a state of ignorance, and to that apathy, which is the result of a mind incapable of thinking or acting for itself.

Joseph Jones,
Robert Bolling,
James S. Gillium
John Wilder,
William Wills,
Robert Birchett,
Roger Atkinson,
William Prentis,
James Campbell,
James Byrne,
William Clarke,
MANAGERS.

March 26, 1804.

N. B. The Managers pledge themselves to the public to draw two hundred and fifty Tickets and no more on the days that a prize is affixed to the last drawn number.

TICKETS

In the above Lottery, to be had of either of the Managers, and at the Office of the Intelligencer.

BLANK BONDS,

(ELEGANTLY PRINTED)

For Sale at the Office of the Intelligencer.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from New-York (in addition to his former supply),

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

Irish Linens (some very fine)
Furniture Chintz and Calicoes;
Triangle and fashionable Damask Silk Shawls;
Colonade Muslins;
Lustrings and Sattins;
Cotton Cambric (plain and figur'd);
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols.

☞ The above goods will be sold very low for cash or tobacco.

JAMES STUART.

Petersburg, June 18, 1804.

FOR SALE,

20 Boxes COTTON CARDS;
40 Tierces STONE LIME, in good order;
20 Tons PLAISTER OF PARIS;
A quantity of NOVA SCOTIA GRINDSTONES.

JOHN G. DAVIS.

Petersburg, 18th June, 1804.

A FEW TONS OF

Bar Iron and Castings,

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.

THOMAS LORAIN.

Petersburg, June 19th, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY YOUNG Negro Woman,

Under good character, and accustomed to the field.—Enquire of the Printers.

June 21.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with the Dry Goods business of this place.

JOHN & WM. BELL.

Petersburg, May, 2d 1804.

NOTICE.

JOHN HART,

HAS removed from Old Street, to his house on Bollingbrook, next door to Messrs. Dickson & Pescud's Printing Office, where the Copper, Tin, and Brass Founding Business, will in future be carried on under the firm of JOHN & THEODORE HART—who manufacture as usual,

Copper Mills, with Pewter and Copper Worms,	Hatters' Kettles, Wash do. Tea do.
Harness Mounting,	Tin Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Patent Shot assorted, per cask or bag.	Cut Nails per cask.

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

ALL which they will sell low for cash, or on short and approved CREDIT.

ALL those indebted to JOHN HART, are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by payment or note,

Petersburg, June 4, 1804.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT the subscriber's store, lately occupied by Nathaniel Harris, on Bollingbrook Street, next door to Robert & Walter Coqubourn, Genuine Brandy, Gin, Sherry Wine in quarter casks, do. in cases of two dozen each, London Particular Madeira Wine and Claret—the whole imported by himself,—likewise Rum, Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

PETER COUTART.

Petersburg, May 7, 1804.

JOHN SIMPSON,

HAS just received a general assortment of SADDLERY, comprehending almost every article in the line, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, remarkably low for cash.—A variety of men's and women's Saddle trees of superior quality; race, portmanteau, and gig do. Saddlers from the country will find the above well worthy their attention—he has also a neat and fashionable assortment of plated and steel Fancy Bits of the very best quality, best hard plate cannon cheek gag Snaffles, fine English Heads and Reins, plated coach and gig Harness Furniture of various patterns &c. &c.—All kinds of Saddlery Work done at his shop in a superior manner.

Petersburg, May 14, 1804. (6w)

MAVOR's VOYAGES.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Office of the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER,

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST

Celebrated Voyages, Travels, & Discoveries,

FROM THE TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, *L. L. D.*

(IN THIRTY VOLUMES.)

.....ALSO.....

THE SELECT

BRITISH CLASSICS,

IN THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

☞ American editions, and elegantly printed.

Thomas McNae, & Co.

Next Door to Messrs. JOHN & WILLIAM BELL's,

HAVE RECEIVED,

BY the ships Yorkshire and Fame, from Liverpool, and the Roba & Betsey from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Best London fine & superfine Cloths, and Cassimeres;	Table Cloths, Nankeens, Silk Nankeens, men's black, white, do. with green under, Devonshire brown and leather Hats;
Fine Flannel for summer coats;	Ladies' fashionable straw Bonnets, do.
Calicoes, Chintzes;	Shoes, Slippers and Sandals;
Plain, jaconet, and book Muslins;	Men's best Shoes;
Colonade, tarren-worked, and tambour'd Muslins for ladies' dresses;	Bombazetts, Bombazeen, Durant, India Cottons, shoe Thread, Shop-Twine;
Laced Cambrics for do.	British Oznaburgs, Portmantua & gilt leather Trunks;
Cotton Cambrics;	Walking cane Umbrellas, Parasols,
Cambric Muslins;	London Glasswaare, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12, crown Window-Glass, Glue,
Jaconet and book-muslin, fine border'd lawn, and printed linen Handkerchiefs;	Allum, Putty;
Cotton Romalls;	Common & quarto post Paper; gilt paper and japan'd Tea Trays, japan'd Waiters,
Silk, laced cambric and embroidered Shawls;	Britannia metal Tea Pots, Canisters, Bottle
silk Scarfs & Sashes	Slides, common &
Black & white silk lace Veils, from 8 dols. to 20 dols. each.	plated Stirrup Irons, common and plated Snaffle and
Edgings—Lace;	Curb Bits, Girth
Florentine, Marseilles quilting, jeans, dimities, muslinets, &c. for vest shapes;	Webbing, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Sportsmen's
Fancy color'd, and white silk Cord;	Nets, Battle & FF
Cords & Tassels;	Gun Powder, table
gold & silver Cord,	Knives and
Silver Fringe, shoe	Forks, best ivory
Roses, fancy satin	handle ditto, best
& cut glass Necklaces, bugle Slides,	Pocket and Pen-Knives, Nails,
white and col'd	Brads, Rappee
Ostrich Plumes,	Snuff, Needles,
silver Sprays, cotton and silk Hose,	Pins, &c. &c.
silk Gloves Fans,	
nun's Thread, no. 10 to 80, sewing	
Silk & Twist, Irish Linens, 9 8	
Sheetings, diaper	

The above will be sold on liberal terms, for Cash, Produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, June 11th, 1804.

JOHN G. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of genuine old Madeira and Port Wine;

200 bbls. cut Herrings and Shad;

30 crates Bottles;

Loaf Sugar as usual per the hhd. at the New-York price;

And a very extensive supply of West-India Articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Petersburg, April 30, 1804. tf

I AM AUTHORISED TO SELL,

FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND

In the county of Prince George, the property of Colonel WILLIAM DAVIES, of Norfolk.—Persons disposed to purchase, will apply at my office on High Street.

ROBERT HINES.

Petersburg, 31st May, 1804. tf

Hats and Bonnets.

A Handsome Assortment of Fashionable Straw, Chip, Imperial, Net, and Open Lace HATS and BONNETS, elegantly trimmed—just opening, and for sale by

FRANCIS LYNCH.

Petersburg, June 18th, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Office of the Intelligencer,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Facts and Useful Knowledge.

Comprehending a concise View of the latest Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements; chiefly applicable to rural and domestic Economy.

Together with Descriptions of the most interesting Objects of Nature and Art; the History of Men and Animals, in a state of Health or Disease, and practical Hints respecting the Arts and Manufactures, both familiar and commercial.

IN FIVE VOLUMES

BY A. F. M. WILLICH, M. D.

Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c &c.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION;

With Additions, applicable to the present situation of the U. S.

BY JAMES MEASE, M. D.

And Fellow of the American Philosophical Society.

From the NATIONAL ÆGIS.

Remarks on the Letters of "THE BRITISH SPY.

EVERY *American*, who has at heart the literary reputation of his Country, cannot but feel a curiosity to ascertain, what country had the honor of giving birth to the author of these graceful, spirited, and highly finished, compositions. If the author be a native of the United States, though we have something to regret, we have much to be proud of; & though we must denounce his politics, we are led, irresistably, to pay homage to his genius. The cold and illiberal sarcasms, which have been contemptuously pointed against the literature of America, ought, in such case, never to be reiterated: in as much as it has produced one work, eminently displaying the chastest decorations of style, and the most unblemished purity of language.

Gladly would we salute him as our national brother! In a proud, boastful, exulting voice, would we hail him as the brightest, the most precious literary ornament of our country! But this enviable happiness is denied us. The author is envelloped in a mystery, which defies the search of the most piercing penetration. Like the illustrious *Junius*, he prefers the "immunities of invisibility," to the less priviliged glory of personal fame. Repressing, therefore, a curiosity, which threatens to be fruitless, we hasten to meditate on these exquisite epistles, regardless of the name or birth place of their author. Whether he be a nobleman or a commoner, whether he be descended from a British Lord, or sprang from the lowly hut of some obscure Virginian, we know not; but, this we know, that his mind has been most magnificently endowed by nature, and cultured by science.

However in exploring these brilliant letters, we are not so dazzled with the radiance of the diction, we are not so captivated by the fascinations of the style, as to be insensible of the few defects which the work, indubitably possesses, and which, indeed, must be obvious to its most enthusiastic admirers.

We, now and then, meet with a passage, in which the author appears to swell with the pride of conscious superiority, and in which he rises to a tone of dogmatism bordering on insolence. It is in these passages, where the writer perceives, too visibly, the astonishing vigor of his own mind, and in which we behold him, as it were, transported by self-admiration, that we are led to reprove his too hasty and indiscreet ardor.

We presume it was this self-complacent temper which dictated the following remark. "In pursuit of the *haggard phantom of Republicanism*, they rush on like Sir Joseph Banks, giving chase to the Emperor of Morocco, regardless of the sweet and tender blossoms of sensibility, which fall and *bleed* and die behind them." Much as we really admire the bold spirit and resistless energy of this sentence, we think, we can discern under it a lurking vanity, a half concealed smile of fancied importance, which, though it does not absolutely shock the reader, yet contributes not a little to weaken the pleasure, which the sentence, independently considered, is calculated to afford.

"*The haggard phantom of Republicanism*" is a phrase, so supremely contemptuous, that, when generally applied to a form of government, under which the freest and most enlightened people, have, for a long time, flourished, and are still flourishing;—we say it is a phrase so supremely contemptuous, that the mind, from which it burated, is doubtless in the habit of contemplating its opinions with a fond and highly flattering approbation—perhaps, with a strong persuasion of their infallibility. That Author must be deemed unfortunate who, in the fervor and enthusiasm of composition, cannot so far govern the headstrong impetuosity of his mind, as to prevent its precipitating him into unguarded hints of conscious supremacy.

It may, however with justice be said, that this is a prevailing weakness among men of genius, and is frequently found in the society of the most conspicuous and formidable talents. It is, nevertheless, a weakness, and such an one as does not admit of complete justification. Some indeed go further. Some bestow upon themselves direct expressions of applause. Thomas Paine often disgusts us, by the abruptness and impertinence of his egotism; and a man of idolized abilities has exultingly prophecied of his immortal work, "that the Bible and Junius will be read, when the commentaries of the Jesuits are forgotten." Far be it from us to impute to our Author

a vanity so highly colored. Still does our partiality for his letters lead us to regret, that they are not free even from the most venial blemishes.

The best, and indeed, the only legitimate apology that can be offered in extenuation of the weakness, of which we now complain, is the extreme difficulty of subjecting a lofty and aspiring mind, even to the partial dominion of prudence. When the subtlest and most etherial powers of the intellect are put into ambitious operation; when the judgment and the fancy considerate their skill to accomplish some arduous enterprize of the mind; then it is that the possessor of those faculties, rises into language, boastful, victorious, and insolent. Feeling, perhaps too sensibly, the majesty and towering sublimity of his strength, he glances a proud and scornful eye on the adversaries to which he has opposed himself, and deems it his prerogative, by a single word, to speak them into the deepest conviction, humility, and silence. In this way, does an author of ardent temperament and illustrious, imperial talents, lose sight of that prudence, which is always of indiscribable advantage to him. But this difficulty of retaining a clear and perpetual view of this necessary prudence, under these peculiar circumstances, renders the retention of it more glorious, in the rare instances, in which it is displayed.

Throughout that profoundly learned, perspicuously elegant and superbly rhetorical work, *The commentaries on the laws of England*, we perceive not the slightest transgression upon modesty. The author every where observes the chastest delicacy in laying down his principles, and delivering his sentiments. He no where announces a dogma. Every chapter, paragraph, and sentence, though it be the luxuriant growth of a mind, stored with the richest and most varied information, & decked with the most beautiful ornaments of fancy, is unprostituted by that dictatorial manner, that magisterial tone, in a word, that seemingly proud self-satisfaction, which abilities like his most commonly produce in their happy possessor. And, when, at the close of his work he might well adopt the pompous and high sounding panegyric, which Horace pronounced upon himself, he never so much as touches on the precincts of vanity. Sir William Jones & some others, celebrated for the rare union of industry and learning and genius, might be added to Blackstone as examples of the most attractive and engaging modesty.

We have dwelt longer upon this part of our Criticism, than we at first intended; but as it constitutes an animadversion on the subtlest and most important defec of our Author—a defect not obvious to ordinary eyes—we were anxious to bestow upon it a faithful and copious commentary.

We now come to one or two minor defects. The critical reader cannot but observe that, in the passage above quoted from the letters, now under examination, the figure, which closes the sentence, is rendered confused and imperfect by the impropriety of the word, "*bleed.*" This word, most certainly, will not literally apply to the imagined nature of the principal subject. Of course, the whole metephor is broken and disordered. The expression wither, droop, or languish, could have been much happier, because these effects are strictly and literally applicable to a "*blossom.*"

We have already remarked that the language of these letters is that of unblemished purity. This remark is generally and almost universally true. This leads us the more to regret that the author should, in a single instance, have made use of such remote and obscure words as "*obstreperous*" "*demulcated,*" "*maigre,*" "*crepuscular,*" "*lugubrious,*" because the English language affords other words, at once more familiar, more elegant, and equally representative of the author's ideas.

By some, it may be thought, that in the preceding objections, we have been too scrupulously nice, and even frivolous; that we have been studious to detect faults, and, to crown our presumption, have examined these faults, with an eye too miscroscopic. It may be said, and perhaps with some plausibility, that a man of elegant genius and profound erudition, like the author of "*The British Spy*" soars in a region too lofty, too sublime, too celestial, to be annoyed by the shafts of criticism. It may be contended that if he has in *only* one or two instances, delivered himself in a tone too haughty, contemptuous, and vain; if he has wrangled *only* one poor metaphor; if he has written *only* five or six knotty words; it may be contended, I say, if these be his only faults, they stand not justified, but consecrated by the mighty genius from which they fell, and the blaze of beauties in which they are enveloped. True—we profess a love of liberality, and a cordial detestation of that austere and rigidly punctual judgment, which like Steene's Critic, regulates all its decisions by the mechanism of the "rule and compass." We candidly confess, that the Common Law of Criticism, is, in its precepts, too general, narrow and confined to meet every case fully and equitable. When extraordinary instances occur, the Chancery of Taste must be resorted to, from whose bold and arbitrary justice there is no appeal.

But we cheerfully submit to the good sense, and impartial understanding of the reader, if the faults, on which we have animadverted, do not, completely and exactly, come within the jurisdiction of the *mere* critic, and if this animadversion appears to be dictated by a captious spirit, or over-nice curiosity.

We are conscious that the ground, on which we tread, is enchanted. Multitudes of the Fairy tribe are constantly disporting before our fascinated vision, and holding us in a thraldom of wild and palpitating wonder! Great is the sorcery of the magician! For many hours of exquisite delight are we indebted to his divinely witching skill. Yet this skill so divine, so wonder-working, has sometimes been remitted. The agent has dropt his talisman, the spell has been broken, the charm has been dissolved!

From the defects to the beauties of "*The British Spy,*" the transition is accompained by our highest admiration.—An unbounded prospect of scenes, variegated and picturesque, elegant, splendid magnificent and sublime, burst upon the astonished eye, like the giddy raptures of a dream. To drop the allegory, we are here surprized by a display of logic and rhetoric, blended, and intermixed, in the nicest and most exact proportions.

We cannot but pay reverence to that mind, which nature has capacitated for the intimate and harmonious association of these opposite faculties. Sound logic, correct taste, an inventive genius, seldom concur to bliss the same mind. The logician is grave, cool, deliberate,—He employs himself in detecting, analysing, comparing and combining objects in their closest and most secret relations. He devotes himself, exclusively, to the substance and arrangement of the thought, totally disregarding the dress in which it is attired, or the manner on which it is delivered.

Taste is a chastely delicate, and an acutely discerning faculty. It respects not only the substance and arrangement of the thought, but it likewise, extends its solicitude to the dress in which it is arrayed, and the manner in which it is introduced. It is not sufficient that the thought possess solidity, propriety and accuracy. But it must be apparrelled in such language as is peculiar to its nature, and be more or less embellished according to the grandeur and richness of the conception. The thought must not only be suitably attired, but it ought to be introduced to us in a manner worthy of its character. A body of dignified thoughts must not only be judiciously arranged, and clearly identified by the perspicuity, and discriminated by the loftiness of the diction, it must move on in a proud stately march, calculated to excite a corresponding emotion of dignity in the beholder.

The faculty of genius is bold, vivid, aspiring! full of curiosity, full of invention. It was Genius that conferred on Venus her graces and her dimples, and lights up her smiles and her blushes. It taught the Sybil to prophecy, and the winds to waft her inscriptions. It seated Jupiter on his Olympic throne, and invested his right hand with the flaming thunderbolt. On wings, quick and eager as the lightning, it darts across the imagination and the heart, kindling, in its bright passage, the ardors of enthusiasm, and prying the remotest and subtlest avenues of sensibility. It flies "*from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,*" seizing its fire from the sun, and plucking its colours from the rain-bow, and illuminating and vivifying every object on which it exercises its creative and almighty art. Touched by the magic wand of genius, the darkest and most wearied subjects, start and rise from the cold, the shadowy, the death-like regions, in which dulness had entombed them. They appear before us, endowed with renovated life, and decked in all the splendor and enchantments of novelty.

This last faculty, when tamed by logic, when instructed by philosophy, when disciplined by taste, holds an imperial sway, in the intellectual world, which challenges resistance. So does the "*British Spy.*" His is not the plain unimbellished art of the mere logician; nor the correct and sedate, yet uninspired and uncreative skill of the mere man of the taste; nor the wild unheading irregular fancy of the mere man of genius. He, happily, unites in himself, the three characters, which are constantly playing into each other's hands, and reciprocally imparting the precious secrets of their arts.

In no instance, does the skill of our author, appear so happy or so conspicuous, as in the portrait, which he has given us of the most eminent Virginian Barristers. His language possesses such descriptive force, each feature is so minutely and exquisitely delineated, the lights and shades of his pictures are distributed in such just proportions, that ten chances to one, the reader forgets to whom he owes his delight, and ascribes to the painter rather than the writer, the pencil rather than the pen.

When he speaks of Marshall, or Monroe, he brings these gentlemen immediately before us; so near indeed, that, after perusing their pictures, we can almost swear that we have been personally introduced to them. Without any great stretch of imagination, we accompany the former personage to the bar, gaze at his emaciated form, encounter the sagacity of his penetrating black eye, behold his ungraceful attitudes, and the awkward vehemence of his gesticulation, and almost hear that forensic eloquence, which the author has so ably and elegantly described.

We do intend that our remarks on these letters should have been accompanied by many quotations of brilliant passages, in which the author has attended to some of those faintly delicate rules of composition, the observance of which is to be found in writers only of the first class. But these purely classical and highly refined beauties are so numerous and so frequent, that, were we once to begin the work of quotation, we should not know where to stop.

These letters are most seriously and cordially recommended to the cabinet of every Gentleman of taste, who is ambitious of attaining a perfect style; a style, copious, but not redundant, perspicuous, but not obvious, rich, but not exuberant. They contain many liberal lessons, and much salutary advice, on the subject of eloquence; which may be of much service to the youth who aspires after forensic or literary honors.—They will teach him that the deepest and most substantial faculties may sometimes receive efficiency from those that are the most volatile and etherial. They will teach him, that, although a wandering and undirected fancy might expose him to contempt; yet, a well disciplined imagintion, judiciously and infrequently exercised, may be a powerful auxiliary to the highest efforts of the most masculine and sedate eloquence.

CRITICUS.

From the ALEXANDRIA EXPOSITOR.

HISTORY is little better than a catalogue of the cruelty and oppression of men trusted with power, intended for the benefit of their fellows—Hence its every page is crimsoned with blood, or stained by extortion—The following method of forcing money from the people seems to be unique, and even to excel the ingenuity of a Pitt, or the rapacity of a Hasting.—When the Grecian Islands were subject to the sway of the Aristocratic Senate of Venice, whenever a new governor was appointed, his first care was to borrow a large sum of money from the Jews established at Venice; as soon as he arrived at the Island he was to govern, he distributed this money among the peasants; this loan he compelled them to accept under an obligation of repaying double the amount at the expiration of the year—If at the appointed time, they were deficient, whatever part remained unpaid, was doubled for the succeeding year, and went on progressively doubling from year to year, until the debt was completely discharged—nor was this all; these reimbursements were not made in money, but in the productions of the soil—which the unfortunate peasants were forced to deliver to this organ of regular government, at whatever price the latter chose to set on them.

In vain the husbandman remonstrated, in vain he declared he wanted not the money, in vain he strove to avoid accepting this impudent loan, his refusal was construed into rebellion, he was dragged to prison and loaded with irons, till his situation compelled him to acquiesce with the hard terms imposed by his avaricious tyrant, but it was now too late to acquire his liberty without paying a fine, as the price of his enlargement.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

NOTHING appears more becoming the soft and captivating qualities of the *fair sex*, than an inviolable decency in whatever regards the minutest article in *dress*. The beauty which shines independent of imbellishments or art, is an object of universal admiration and love. The charms of a country girl unaided by the meritricious associations of folly and fashion, especially when her shape, her features, and her complexion discover no tincture of deformity and vulgarity, are irresistible.

The sea temper of a young woman's mind is in nothing so fully and literally pourtrayed, or so unequivocally marked, as by her taste in disposing, or attention to personal decoration. True modesty may receive as gross an injury from the garb as from the gait of an harlot. The look, the gesture, and the dress will always correspond. She, whose attentions are uniformly innocent, will not in any station, on any occasion, or from any motives whatever, be readily distinguished for giddiness, gaiety or extravagance, in any part of her behaviour. It is your light, fantastic fools, who have neither heads nor hearts, in *both* sexes, who by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible. These are they who affect to take a lead in whatever is most *opposite* to decency and nature; who prefer the most preposterous innovations, and sedulously inflame and pamper the passions of others, as well as their own, by a constant adoption of every thing *newest* or most in the TON. But what are these modes in which the worthless of the sex are so proud to place their distinction? Are they not the laborious invention of *idleness and luxury*, and regularly imported from a people whose profligacy, dissoluteness and caprice, are proverbial? Are they not calculated to deprive society of decency and the sex of purity; to invite the prying eye of wanton curiosity; to bring certain ridicule and infamy on every vestige of female honour; and to render lewdness of the grossest kind an avowed object of trafic?

A desire to excel by such unhallowed means as these, can originate only in the *lowest* inclinations; and wretched is that woman's condition, who depends for admiration, regard or attachment on the form, the colour, the quality or the fashion of her clothes. In former times, dress was deemed one of the most palpable distinctions in rank. Ladies then took their precedencies, and understood their respective stations, by what they wore, and their manner of wearing it—This ancient and easy mode of discrimination is no longer known in society.—The very servant not only apes, but rivals her mistress in every species of whim and extravagance. All sorts of people are consequently confounded or melted down into one glaring mass of absurdity or superfluity. The lower orders are entirely lost in a general propensity to mimic the finery of the higher; and every woman we meet would seem by her gesture and apparel, to possess at least an independent fortune; and no difference at all in this respect, is left to tell the mere spectator whether her *circumstances* be *narrow* or *affluent*.

Proportion, therefore, ye parents, the dress of your daughters to their situations in life. Every approach to excess, in this article, must be followed with the worst effects. It is a deception easily detected, and will never be forgiven. An appearance of wealth cannot be supported on nothing; and the shifts to which it is sometimes a temptation, are not always the most reputable. Nor is an inordinate love of dress a very promising scene for obtaining the most respectable matrimonial connections. Young men are now too wary to be thus duped. Though it were certain to succeed, who could wish those dear to them to commence so serious an enterprise, by means thus subtle and crafty? It is dangerous to tamper with truth or decency in any case. Candor, simplicity, and fair dealing, never subject to the least risk, are always safe and always honorable.

DUNELMENSIS.

Richmond, June, 1804.

INTELLIGENCE.....*DOMESTIC.*

CHARLESTON, June 11.

Capt. FULLER, arrived yesterday in 21 days from Surrinam, informs us that that place was surrendered to the British forces about the 7th ult. after a siege of ten days, in which two of the forts were taken by storm. After the British had succeeded in carrying one of the forts, a Dutch soldier, seeing that all hope of repelling them was lost, ran and communicated fire to the magazine, which blew up and killed a number of men. It was stipulated in the capitulation, that all private property should be respected, and the Dutch troops transported to Europe. Part of the British force sailed in company with Capt. Fuller, and it was conjectured they were going against Cayenne. American produce, &c. was rising when capt. F. left Surinam.

June 12.

A letter received in this city from the banks of the Congaree river, mentions, that a violent whirlwind or tornado happened there on the 1st inst. Several houses on the plantation of Mr. Robert Howell, situated a few miles below Howell's ferry, were entirely taken away by it. A man who was ploughing in a field, together with his horse and plough, were carried by it to nearly a quarter of a mile from the place where they were when struck by it; the man is much injured. The top of a large pine tree was twisted off, and carried two miles off: a calf was taken out of a field, and after being borne by the wind for a quarter of a mile, fell in the Congaree River. Many other disasters had taken place, the particulars of which were not known at the time the letter was written.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 18.

The Federal Circuit Court for this District commenced in this City on Friday, the 15th inst. by the Chief Justice of the United States, and our district Judge Mr. Potter.—The Granville suit is laid over for this day. The result of this cause shall be noted in our next.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18.

The Baron HUMBOLDT, whose visit to this city we lately noticed, is about thirty-two years of age. At a very early period of life he commenced his travels; and for nineteen years past has been principally engaged in contemplating the physical and moral state of the different countries he has explored. Having made himself well acquainted with the European world, he embarked, about six years since, for America. The first place he landed at on the continent was Cumana; thence he passed along the coast of Paria, and through several Indian tribes, until he reached Chamays.—Passing through the province of New Andalusia, he stopped at Barcelona, the Curracas, and Portocabello. He then entered the desert of Apure, where the mercury of Fahrenheit is often 120 degrees in the shade. He proceeded, by water, on the Apure, the Oronoco, (whose course as indicated on the maps, was found to be extremely erroneous) the Atabapo, and the Temi; and then by land to Pemichin, Black River, Cassiquare, to the mouth of the Oronoco at St. Thomas. On this river there is an immense fall of three hundred feet in a distance of three miles.

Passing through the Caribbean tribes of Indians, he reached Barcelona, and thence directed his course through Cumana to the Havannah—From thence he embarked and passed to Batobano and Carthagena; he then proceeded down the river Madelena to Honda; and then by land through the forests of Peru, where the tree, from which we derive the Peruvian bark, towers above the oak, with which it is mixed. But little use is made by the natives of this valuable drug, which they take with great reluctance. Having reached Santa Fe, he entered on the passage of the Andes of Quindin, never before explored. Here, at an elevation of 9,200 feet above the level of the sea, was found the wax Palm tree, near the region of snow. Passing through Buga, Popayon, and Pesto, he arrived at Quito. From this point he explored, with great patience and minuteness, the most interesting volcanoes. Among these, he gained the summit of Pichincha, after repeated ineffectual efforts. His predecessor Condamine attempted in vain to gain this eminence. When the Baron obtained a full view of the Crater, he found all below him in agitation, insomuch that during half an hour there were between fifteen and twenty earthquakes.

After exploring the country around Quito for about a year, he proceeded to Mayana and Lima. At Lima he embarked on the Pacific for the Bay of Guayaquil; whence he proceeded on the ocean to Acapulca in the province of Mexico. Having explored the various departments of this province, and paid a particular attention to its mountains and mines, he embarked on the Gulph of Mexico for the Havannah, after having travelled a distance computed at about 9,000 leagues.

Through his whole route Baron Humboldt was assisted by M. Bonpland, a distinguished botanist of France, who paid particular attention to the collection of plants. His collection, is perfect preservation, exceeds 40,000 specimens, of which, it is supposed, there are about 6,500 dinerent species, a large portion of which were previously unknown.

The Baron proposes in a few weeks to return to Europe, attended by M. Bonpland, and M. Montufa, a respectable native of Quito. The result of his researches and learning will probably appear at Paris in the course of a year or two. From his extensive knowledge and enlarged views, we have no doubt but his work will fully reward the curiosity its expectation has already excited.

Our readers will perceive that the strength of parties has been tried in the Legislature of *Massachusetts* on the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President.

In the *Senate*,	
The federal votes were	21
The republican	13
Federal majority,	8
In the *House of Representatives.*	
Federal,	122
Republican,	111
Federal majority,	11

From this conclusive proof of the great accession of republican strength this year over the last, there is strong reason to expect that the next legislature will be republican.

The *New-Hampshire* Legislature have convened, and their political complexion is decided beyond all doubt. There is a republican majority of two in the Senate, and eighteen in the House of Representatives.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria for the quarter ending the 11th June, 1804.

3,244 barrels
2,562 half barrels
38 barrels Indian Meal.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

PETERSBURG:

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1804.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The Anniversary of this tutelary Saint of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Masons, was observed here on Sunday last, with a solemnity and grandeur never before witnessed in this town on such an occasion. At an early hour, the Brethren of Blandford Lodge, No. 3, assembled in their Hall, and after transacting the customary business of the day, moved in regular order to the Court-House, preceded by an excellent Band of Music, where the Reverend WILLIAM HARRISON, Chaplain to the Lodge, delivered an eloquent and appropriate Discourse. The procession was more numerous than has ever been known in Petersburg, and the members, being dressed according to their different grades, exhibited a spectacle at once beautiful and sublime.

After Divine service was performed, the Members and a number of visitors returned to the Lodge, when they were adjourned to meet again yesterday, in order to enjoy the harmonious *flow of soul*, cemented by brotherly affection.

We are glad to perceive that preparations are making in Richmond, Fredericksburg, and several towns farther to the Northward, for Celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SUMMARY

Of New-Hampshire Election.

On Wednesday the 6th instant the constitutional day for the organization of the various branches of the government, The members elected for legislation the ensuing year, assembled at Concord. In the afternoon the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker—when, on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. LANGDON, the republican candidate, had 83, and Mr. PRENTICE, the former Speaker and Federal candidate, had 71 votes—Mr. Langdon, of course was declared Speaker. It appearing that only 11 Senators had been elected by the people, viz. 6 republicans and 5 federal. The legislature, in convention proceeded to fill the vacancy in the district in which there had been no choice, when it appeared that Mr. *Walcott*, the republican candidate had 94 votes, and Mr. *Wingate*, the federal candidate, 75 votes—the republican candidate was therefore declared duly elected. Several members having since taken their seats, it appears that the House of Representatives now consists of 159, of whom 89 are republicans and 70 federalists. The Senate is composed of 7 republicans and 5 federalists—of course the legislature has a republican majority in both branches. On Thursday the votes for governor were canvassed, when it appeared that there were returned in season for Mr. GILMAN, 12216

By Piermont set aside, being given on the wrong day, 38

By Stratford not duly returned, 10

Whole number given by the people for Gilman, 12264

For Mr. Langdon, returned in season, 12039

By Society-land, returned but not seasonably 20

By Piermont, set aside as above mentioned, 71

By Stratford, not returned, 51

Whole number of votes given by the people for Langdon, 12161

Scattering votes, 27

Making in all given by the people, 24452

Of which 12227 were a majority, leaving Mr. Gilman eleven less than a majority of the whole number of votes given by the people—But as from the aforementioned delinquencies of several towns, there were but 12216

votes for Mr. Gilman counted by the Legislature—and 12039

counted for Mr. Langdon, and scattering votes, - - - 27

making in the whole that were counted but - - - 24282

o which the majority was 2142; Mr. G. of course had a majority of 74 votes of those that were counted by the legislature—Mr. G. was therefore declared Governor, duly elected by a majority of 74 votes—tho' had all the votes given, been returned and counted, there would have been no choice by the people; who then would have been declared Governor, would not be difficult to predict.

The votes for Counsellors were then canvassed, when it appeared that two republicans were elected by large majorities, and three federalists, two of them by very lean numbers.—The convention afterwards proceeded to the choice of a Secretary of the State, when the Federalists, suspecting that the venerable and upright Secretary Pearson, who had served the public in that department more than 30 years, was not sufficiently devoted to their views, opposed the whole federal phalanx to his election in favour of another candidate—but the republicans, grateful for past services, re-elected the man who had grown grey, tho' not like his coadjutors, rich in the public service—Mr. Peabody, the late federal Treasurer was dismissed, and Mr. Nathaniel Gilman, brother to the Governor, but a republican, elected in his stead—Thus ends the history of the first week of the first session of the first republican legislature of New-Hampshire, since the late attempt to erect a monarchy on the ruins of our republican government.

From NEW-YORK, June 16.

The ship Fame, Howland, arrived at this port yesterday, left Bordeaux on the 19th April. The captain brings no loose papers. He confirms the report which was in circulation here a short time since, that General PICHEGRU had strangled himself in prison with his handkerchief. Whether or not MOREAU had been bro't to trial, Capt. H. did not learn. The preparations for invading Great-Britain were still vigorously progressing.

In the brig Almy, from Cape Francois, came passenger, Madam JESSA, wife of Mr. Jessa, of St. Marks, and daughter of Mr. Martino. She was saved by an American who claimed her as his wife. This is to let her friends know that she has made her escape from that place, and is still living.

From PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Two persons were arrested in this city, and committed to prison, on Thursday last, on suspicion of counterfeiting Bank Notes.—They were detected passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, and when examined, were found possessed of large quantities, to the amount of several thousand dollars. They are believed to be part of the Eastern gang.

From NORFOLK, June 21.

Captain Steed, from Havanna, informs that two British frigates had been off the Havanna for three weeks, (and twice went in) to demand restitution of all British vessels captured by the French and sent into the Island of Cuba. The Governor of Havanna refusing to comply with their demand, they proceeded on to windward.

Captain Wills says, that the British still continue to blockade Martinique, & have made various attempts to cut out vessels from St. Pierre's in some of which they failed, and lost both men and boats. That he thinks it impossible for the British to take the Island, it being garrisoned by upwards of 6000 troops, and completely fortified.

Mrs. Jones and the young man committed to prison, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of *L'Orient*, were tried on Tuesday last, and acquitted——*Greenlaw* and *Smith*, will be tried to-morrow.

From RICHMOND, June 23.

We mentioned in Wednesday's Gazette, that the trial of BENJAMIN J. HARRIS, for the alledged murder of a Negro girl, would take place on Tuesday next. This, however, has proven to be incorrect. He was arraigned on Monday last at the court-house in this city—it was then determined that he should be committed to jail, in order to have a final trial at the ensuing District Court, which will be held in September next—when a Jury will decide on his guilt or innocence. *(Vir. Gaz.)*

An account of the Penitentiary in New-Jersey, at Trenton, has been published. In superintending this useful Institution, six persons are employed at an expence of 2150 dollars. The Prisoners are usually about 62, of whom 61 can be employed. In February last, in this number were 20 negroes, of whom 12 had been free, and 6 were foreigners. Their board is stated at 20 cents a day. They were employed at making Nails, as Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Coopers, Taylors, Weavers, & such like employments. Answers are given to such queries as were proposed by the Legislature, and which furnish useful public instruction respecting the character and the usefulness of such establishments.

A statement of the Corporate estate accounts of the city of Philadelphia, exhibits receipts of different names, amounting to 135,007 dollars, and payments amounting to 124,082 dolars, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 31st Dec. 1803, of 10,925 dollars, besides debts owed to the incorporation. We notice one thing with pleasure—that Dr. Franklin's Legacy of 1000l. sterling was found to have increased 2373 dollars.

(Salem Reg.)

ROGUES ESCAPED.—An Amherst paper of the 5th June states "that on the previous Wednesday night, the prisoners confined in the jail of that town, for making counterfeit money, made their escape. The doors were unlocked by some person from without and left open, and were found in this situation by the jailor next morning.

Their escape had undoubtedly for some time been premeditated, as several of them left manuscripts behind them, of a daunting, and threatening nature. Among other threats of their file leader, the noted Timothy Cal, was one, that they would "soon be in a situation to furnish the public with thousands, and perhaps millions" of the genuine paper money.

A pewter key which was used in unlocking the outer door, was found a few rods from the jail, between that and the bridge below the prison."

The following is as creditable to the University on whose records it appears, as it is honorable to one of the ablest writers in America.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, June 23, 1804.

Voted, that the thanks of this corporation be given to BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. Esq. for his present to the library of this University of an 8vo volume, containing a collection of pieces written by him, and published occasionally in the Independent Chronicle, under the signature of "Old South"; and that doctor Waterhouse through whose hands the present came, be desired to present or transmit this vote to Mr. Austin.

Copy—Attest;

JOSEPH WILLARD, *President.*

Method of fattening CALVES.

In the Appendix to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's Essay regarding Cattle, we find the following receipt for making hay-tea. Take about one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of cold spring water; boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts, then take out the hay, and mix a pound of barley, oat, or bean meal, amongst a little water; put it into the pot or cauldron while it is boiling, and keep it constantly stirring until it is thickened. Let it cool, then give it the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the invaluable article of milk may be saved for other purposes. When cattle are kept out in winter, it is recommended as an useful practice to rub some tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin, and it is said contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.

TALMA, the most celebrated of the French Tragedians, has obtained leave to go to St. Petersburg, (Russia) for a year. The Court of St. Petersburg has presented him with 100,000 francs to defray the expence of his journey.

Of sixty-two novels now printing at Paris, forty-eight are written by female authors, or by their lovers, under their name.....*Lon. Pap.*

Among the French citizens who occupy Hanover, are, 65 Actors, 44 Actresses, 16 *Figurants*, and 24 *Figurantes*, besides 160 Musicians.....*ib*

A humourist upon being told of the small support of his Minister, observed, that it was to enable him to fulfil all his duties—to fast as well as pray.

From the UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

LITERARY SELECTION.

Comparison of the English, Scotch and Irish, resident in London.

The *love* of the Englishman though often intense is commonly influenced by some secondary consideration, such as riches, convenience, or the benefit of a respectable connexion. The North Briton loves a *bonnie lassie* dearly, and his affection is not diminished by wealth; while the Hiberman, though often reproached as a fortune hunter, generally loves his mistress for her beauty and accomplishments.

The *friendship* of the Englishman is cordial and consistent, the Scotchman is also a sincere friend: the friendship of the Irishman, though more fervid, is like the blaze of a taper, too often liable to be extinguished by the first gust of his anger.

In *religion* the Englishman is as systematic as in the regulation of his business; the Scotchman is still more strict in performing the duties of his faith; and the Irishman, who loves God and his neighbour as well as either, is seldom solicitous to appear religious.

In *literature* as in commerce, the Englishman has a large capital, which he improves to the greatest advantage; the Scotchman who derives part of his intellectual wealth from others, as it were by inheritance, applies the rich bequest of Homer, Virgil, and other illustrious ancients, to his own use with propriety; but he rather lives on the interest than increases the stock. On the contrary, the Irishman inherits but little from the ancients. His literary wealth consists in the rich but unrefined ore of his own genius, with which he adventures to almost every part of the globe, and is often unsuccessful, though sometimes his bullion is coined into current money.

For solid learning, sound philosophy, and the happiest flights of the epic and the dramatic muse, the English may hazard a competition with any other nation. The Scotch literati, with less claim to originality, successfully pursue the dreary researches of divinity, history and criticism; while the Irish, without either the extensive knowledge of the former, or the discriminating sagacity of the latter, often excel in genuine wit, ironical humor which commands risibility, and that pathos of sensibility which melts the heart. In support of this assertion, England has produced a Newton, a Milton, and a Shakspeare; Scotland can boast of a Blair, a Robertson, and a Beattie; and Ireland, as a proof of the justice of her pretensions, can bring forward a Swift, a Goldsmith, and a Sterne.

With respect to *pride*, the Englishman glories in the superiority of his country in wealth, trade, and civilization; and his opinion is confirmed by beholding people from all nations in London. The ambition of the North Britain is cherished by his learning and the antiquity of his family; and the pride of the Irishman is generally confined to his own endowments, the beauty of his mistress or wife, or the accomplishments of his friend.

A Country Schoolmaster's description of a money-lender.—"A money lender serves you in the *present* tense—he binds you in the *conditional* mood—keeps you in the *subjunctive*—and ruins you in the *future*."

ANNIVERSARY.

THE Recorder (the Mayor being absent) requests a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Petersburg, at the Court-House, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making Arrangements for an Entertainment on the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, June 26, 1804.

ATTENTION!

The Commissioned Officers of the Petersburg Battalion of Militia, are requested to meet at BREWER'S TAVERN, *on* Thursday Evening *at 4 o'clock, to concert in what manner they will* COMMEMORATE THE NEXT ANNIVERSARY OF THE 4TH of JULY, 1776.....*The Officers of the Cavalry and Artillery are solicited to join them.*

JAMES BYRNE, Major.

June 25th, 1804.

☞ For the information of the Freeholders of the State, the following correct list of the persons who compose the Republican Ticket of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, is published.

The Election for the choice of Electors will be holden in each county and corporation on the first Monday in November next.

PHILIP N. NICHOLAS, *Chairman*
J. H. FOUSHEE, *Sec'ry.*

Richmond, May 25th, 1804.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Richard Evers Lee,	*of Norfolk Borough.*
John Goodrich,	*of Isle of Wight.*
Edward Pegram,	*of Dinwiddie.*
Dr. Richard Field,	*of Brunswick.*
Thomas Read,	*of Charlotte.*
Creed Taylor,	*of Cumberland.*
William H. Cabell,	*of Amherst.*
George Penn,	*of Patrick.*
George Wythe,	*of City of Richmond.*
John Taylor,	*of Caroline.*
Larkin Smith,	*of King & Queen.*
John Minor,	*of Shotswivania.*
William Ellzey,	*of Loudon.*
William Dudley,	*of Warwick.*
Mann Page,	*of Gloucester.*
John Taliaferro, jr.	*of King George.*
Richard Brent,	*of Prince William*
Hugh Holmes,	*of Frederick.*
James Dailey,	*of Hampshire.*
James Allen,	*of Shenandoah.*
Archibald Stuart,	*of Augusta.*
James M'Farlane,	*of Russell.*
Gen. John Preston,	*of Montgomery.*
William M'Kinley,	*of Ohio.*

Last Notice.

T. BRUFF, DENTIST,

WILL positively leave Petersburg, the last of the present week. Apply at Mr. LOHAIN'S Store.

GREAT AND BRILLIANT

FIRE WORKS,

To be exhibited by Mr. DURIEUX.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg and Blandford, that on Wednesday, the 4th of JULY, he will have the honor to present to the public his weak talents, from which he hopes to have their applause; since he will neglect nothing to acquire it.—The painful labor and expence of the object, hinders him from publishing before the approaching race, bills which will contain the names of his Fire Works.

I am, &c.

NICHOLAS DURIEUX.

P. S. To be exhibited at Mr. MCNEAL'S Gardens.

SADDLE RACE.

THE *first Saturday in July*, being the 7th day of the month, will be run for over New-Market Course, an excellent SADDLE AND BRIDLE, free for all horses deemed saddle horses, or any three year old colts or fillies, mile heats, carrying a catch on each.

STERLING GARY.

June 25th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By JOHN L. COOK & SEATON GRANTLAND,

FOR PUBLISHING

IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

A Literary and Miscellaneous Paper,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE LADYs MUSEUM,

AND

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THIS PAPER, as the title shews, will be chiefly devoted to the amusement of the LADIES; and on their patronage must the success of our undertaking principally depend. Although we shall use our endeavors to adapt the Museum to the taste of the Fair Sex, we nevertheless presume that the admirers of polite literature among the GENTLEMEN will not find it unworthy of perusal; upon such, therefore, we rely for a portion of patronage, assured that they will not be backward in promoting, with a liberal hand, the circulation of a paper which has for its object the improvement and gratification of those who contribute so materially to our happiness, and to the refinement of our manners.

From this paper, party politics and personal altercation will be entirely excluded. In place of matter of this sort, with which periodical papers too generally abound, and which is only calculated to disgust and irritate readers of taste and judgment, we shall substitute, Essays Moral and Sentimental; interesting Biographical Sketches; with occasional Selections from the most celebrated Poets; and such Original Essays, both in prose and verse, as may, from time to time, be furnished by our Patrons.—A correct Summary of Interesting Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall also be regularly published.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The MUSEUM will be neatly printed, weekly, on a half-sheet of Super Royal paper.

2d. The terms will be TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar to be paid at the reception of the first number, and the other to be paid at the expiration of six months.

3d. As it is supposed that subscribers will preserve their papers for the purpose of binding, a handsome Title-page and Table of Contents will be furnished (gratis) at the completion of each volume.

4th. The publication of the MUSEUM will commence about the first of September, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by that time.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Intelligencer.*

Information Wanted.

IF JOHN COOK BOURNE, son of JOHN BOURNE of St. Albans in the county of Herts, England, be living, and will apply personally, or by letter to *Mr. William Moore* of Petersburg, Virginia, or *Mr. M. Greyhurst*, 65, Strand, London, he will hear of something to his advantage, or if any person can give any information of the said JOHN COOK BOURNE, so that he may be heard of, or if he is dead, will give authentic information of the same, they shall be liberally rewarded by applying as above.

N. B. The said John Cook Bourne, left England in the year 1789; in August 1790 was at Petersburg, Virginia, at which time it is conceived, he went by the name of Monsieur Jean Cuisinere, left Petersburg, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, the same year, from thence to New-York, and in 1793, was concerned in the Salmon Fishery, with Mr. Noble of Newfoundland.

☞ The Printers in the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing enquiry, to aid in the discovery.

Petersburg, June 21, 1804.

WEBSTER'S, DILWORTH'S, AND COLUMBIAN

Spelling Books,

For Sale, (by the dozen or single,) at this Office.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS.

DIOMED.

THIS extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigor as he has ever been, will stand the next season, at my stable, on James river, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY, if paid before the tenth of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, gratis. —Seperate enclosures will be provided for the mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the mares, but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED

Has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running. Among his races of that year, he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course, he won the Claret stakes, of 900 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the king's plate at Guildford. He ran also for the king's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame.—This year he also run for two other king's plates, and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time two of the best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following certificate will be proven.

—

I hereby certify, the chesnut horse Diomed, purchased of me by Messrs. Lamb and Younger, won the Derby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes, as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of lord Clermont's Spoiliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

Grey Diomed, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas.—Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

—

In addition to the above statement, let his colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield, in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus, (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoomes's b. c. Dare-Devil.

Peace Maker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr Hoomes.

Dimeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's Wiltonia, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's bay colt, by Gabriel—the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's chesnut colt, the second days sweepstake, of one hundred dollars each

Top Gallant—the Post sweepstakes, at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America—twenty subscribers, one dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in October.

Mr. Drummond's filly, the sweepstakes at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only three years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Colonel Hoomes's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and General Ridgley's Financier—and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his colts have been winners during the last year.

PEDIGREE.

Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon and Young Eclipse) his grandam (sister to Regulus, by Blank) his great grandam, Feather's dam, and full sister to the grandam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leed's Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, sen.

Tree-Hill, Jan. 26, 1804. co

A FEW COPIES OF A

PAMPHLET,

Containing all the Acts passed by the General Assembly relating to the town of Petersburg, the powers of the Corporation thereof, authorising the opening of Streets, &c. &c. lately printed pursuant to an order of the Common Hall, may be obtained at the Office of the INTELLIGENCER.

12

Wheaton's Genuine

Patent Jaundice Bitters,

Secured to him by letters patent from the President of the United States, January 17th, 1801.

A Medicine extremely useful when Jaundicy and Billious complaints are so prevalent among the citizens of America and the West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Billious Disorders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the fore part of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to Jaundicy and Billious people.

Likewise, Wheaton's

Patent Itch Ointment,

The only Medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

Also, Solomon's

Balm of Gilead.

This incomperable Balm of Gilfead is at once the most elegant and efficacious medicine ever yet discovered; in weak and shattered constitutions, weakness of sight or memory, hypochondria, trembling, horrors of the mind, sexual debility, and all other diseases arising from a relaxed state of the nervous system, and often the consequence of intemperance, debauchery, inattention to the necessary cares of health, luxury, in sedentary, inactive, or studious life, this Cordial Balm has universally established its restorative efficacy, and may be justly enumerated among the foremost of those happy discoveries which medical research have procured as the blessings of the human race, and the greatest counteractive to human misery.

The Anti-Impetigines,

Is recommended to the afflicted with the Scurvy, King's Evil, Scrofula, Struma, Leprosy, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Gout, Rheumatism, Piles, Lues Venera, Yaws, and any disorder originating in Obstructed Perspiration, or impurity of blood.

The Anti Impetigines is an alterative and purifier of the blood, its operation is gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible; it is the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral Mercury; in every complaint wherein it has hitherto been administered it sweeten's the blood, and stimulates it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. For Scorbutic, Cutaneous Eruptions, Dry or Wet Leprosy, the Anti-Impetigines certainly claims pre-eminence over all other medicines, being decidedly adapted for the speedy removal of these complaints, and will not only clear the skin, but heal all old sores and ulcers of ever so long standing.

Solomon's Guide to Health,

OR, ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES,

In a variety of complaints.

Which fully explains, in a concise, plain manner, the most simple methods of treatment, with proper efficacious remedies for the following diseases, which are treated of under their respective heads, viz:

Abortion or Miscarriage,	Indispositions attendant on pregnancy,
Asthmas,	Indigestion,
Appetite, (Loss of)	Juvenile Indiscretion,
Barrenness,	Lowness of Spirits,
Billious complaints,	Menstrual Evacuations,
Chlorosis or Green Sickness,	Nervous Diseases,
Child bearing,	Onanism or Secret Venery,
Consumptions,	Pregnancy,
Female diseases,	Phthisis or Cough,
Fits,	Rheumatism,
Fluor Albus or Whites,	Scrofula,
Flatulence or Wind,	Seminal Weaknesses,
Gleets,	Scurvy,
Gonorrhœa,	Turn of Life,
Hypochoneria or melancholy complaints	&c. &c.

To which is added, an Essay on the Venereal disease, Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses.

BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Likewise,

Doctor Church's Vegetable Lotion, for Eruptions on the face and skin, tetters, ringworms, and all cutaneous eruptions.

Anti-Scorbutic Tincture for the teeth and gum.

Volatile Tincture for the tooth ache.

WORMS

The Genuine Vermifuge Lozenges, for destroying worms in children and grown persons.

Cordial Restorative Balsom, for the cure of tremors, anxieties, loss of appetite, nervous disorders, seminal weaknesses, pains in the limbs, decayed, weak, relaxed, and debilitated constitutions, inward weaknesses, indigestion, &c.

Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, &c.

Cough Drops, Corn Plaister, Eye Salve, &c.

FOR SALE BY

William Moore, & Co.

BOLLINGBROOK STREET.

Petersburg, April 5, 1804. cogm

A fresh stock of Leather,

COMING OUT AT

Evans's Tan Yard.

As this Yard is without a Shop, or place, in central part of the town for retailing Leather, (an advantage both the other Yards have) it will be sold low, either by the quantity or retail.

Petersburg, Octo. 2, 1800.

A FEW TICKETS IN THE

BELFIELD ACADEMY LOTTERY,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the ship Little William, a large assorment of 3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS, BROWN LINENS, 5-4 SHEETINGS and SACKINGS, which he offers for sale on the usual terms, by wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

Petersburg, May 17, 1804. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Tuesday night, the 1st inst. without the smallest provocation, a negro man named JEMMY, (who calls himself JAMES TWINE) about 30 years old, dark complexion, and good countenance; he is an uncommonly attentive hostler, and his conduct till his elopement has been unexceptionable, though he sometimes when with his friends drinks rather free, and when intoxicated stammers very much—he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high and well made—he was raised in Chesterfield by my father, and has a wife and children at Mrs. (Jesse) Cogbill's, about five miles from Petersburg, where it is probable he will sometimes go, but I expect he will stay generally in & about Petersburg, where he has many friends & acquaintances, having lived there with me. I cannot describe his dress, for he has a great many clothes, and I expect will frequently change them. Whoever will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.—All masters of vessels & others are forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying him out of the State, under the penalty of the law.

JOHN R. ARCHER.

Amelia, May 10, 1804. (tf)

SPRING GOODS.

FRANCIS LYNCH,

A few doors below the Office of the Intelligencer, has just received an elegant assortment of Lac, Brocade and Tamboured Muslins, superior quality.

ALSO,

Chintz, Clicoes and embossed Cambricks, newest patterns embossed, silk and muslin shawls, assorted waistcoating, gentlemen's summer Hat, ladies Hats and Bonnets, newest fashions, Kid and Morocco Shoes, with a variety of other goods suitable for the season, which he will sell low for cash.

May 21, 1804.

The Subscriber,

Has just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Williams, and next door to Messrs. Donald Mc'Kenzie, & Co's Auction Room, a general affortment of

Dry Goods;

Which he is willing to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash, or any kind of Country produce. PETER MILES.

March 20, 1804. tf

GEORGE MAGEE

HAS RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

ANTIGUA and Jamaica Rum; 4th proof Cogniac Brandy; Hollands Gin; old Sherry Wine of superior quality; Molasses; Porter in boxes; fresh Young Hyson and Imperial Tea; superfine Chocolate; Alexandria Crackers in kegs; Scotch Barley; Raisins in kegs and boxes; Almonds; loaf and brown Sugar; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice; Nutmeg; Cinnamon; Brimstone; Saltpetre; Allum; Indigo; Scotch and Rappee Snuff; fresh Mustard; China in short and long sets; Do Coffee Cups and Saucers; sole and skirting Leather; Nail Rods and 4d. cut Nails; Salt, loose and in sacks, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an elegant assortment of

Chintzes and Calicoes, plain and figured; coloured and pressed Cambricks and Muslins; a few pieces of elegant needle-worked India Muslin; Dimities; Cotton Casimere; silk Nenkeens; fancy Waistcoating; black, colour'd and changeable Lustring and Sensha ws; plain and striped Sattins; 6-4 French Silk; Shawls, fashionable colours; bandanno and pullicate Handkerchiefs; cotton and silk Braces; velvet Ribbons; short and long Nankeen; coarse and fine India Cotton; Fans; sewing Silk; Umbrellas; Horse Whips; ladies' blue, pink, yellow, and white kid Slippers; ditto morocco and leather do. men's coarse and fine Shoes; Glass-Ware assorted; Window-Glass 8 by 10; Looking Glasses; Turkey Yarn; brown Rolls; cotton Bagging; cotton and wool Cards in boxes of 3 doz; white Lead ground in oil; Oilcloth; 5000 lbs. prime saltpetred Bacon, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold on terms more advantageous to the purchasers, than have been customary at this market—for cash, produce, or on short credit, where punctuality can be relied on.

GEORGE MAGEE.

Petersburg, May 10, 1804.

JEWELRY.

An elegant assortment of JEWELLERY, just received, and for sale, by the subscriber, consisting of

Necklaces	Ear-Rings,
Finger Rings,	Bracelets,
Clasps,	Waist and Shoe
Breast Pins,	ornaments,
Lockets,	Seals & Keys,
Watch Chains,	&c. &c.

Hair Work, Engraving, Gilding, Enamelling, Device Painting, Miniature Setting, Watch Case Making, Watch Repairing, &c. &c. done in a superior stile, on short notice, by E. THOMAS,

Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, Octo. 3, 1803.

A FEW TICKETS

IN THE

BELFIELD ACADEMY LOTTERY

ARE STILL ON HAND

At the Office of the Intelligencer.

☞ From the number already sold, and the great demand for the remaining quantity, there is reason to believe, that the drawing will commence in a very short time—*therefore apply before it is too late.*

WONDER,

IMPORTED

Last fall, in the ship Monticello, will stand, at my stable, the ensuing season, and be let to mares at Six Guineas each mare the season, and a Dollar to the groom—but may be discharged with five, provided they are paid by the first day of October next. As good pasturage as any in Virginia, (with seperate inclosures for mares and colts) gratis, and the greatest attention shall be paid them, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

PERFORMANCES.

In 1796, WONDER, then two years old, won the sweepstakes at York, of 50 guineas each, for two years old colts, eight stone, fillies seven stone twelve pounds, six subscribers, beating Lord A. Hamilton's brother to Rattoon, and Mr. Lowther's b. c. by Diomed, out of Tulip, twenty to one against the winner.

In 1797, when three years old, carrying eight stone seven pounds, at Doncaster, he beat Mr. Sitwell's Commodore, eight stone, the last half mile, for 100 guineas each.—The same day he received forfeit from Mr. Baker's g. c. Hap-Hazard, eight stone each, two hundred guineas each, two miles.

In 1798, he won the great produce stakes at York, of two hundred guineas each, five subscribers, four miles.

In 1799, he won the sweepstakes at Stamford, of ten guineas each, for all ages, beating Mr. Heathcote's Warter, eight subscribers, two miles. The same year he ran second, in a sweepstakes at York, for twenty guineas each, seven subscribers, two miles, beating Lord A. Hamilton's colt by Walnut, out of Nun, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and Abraham Newland, now called Cockfighter.

In 1800, for the York Oatlands, of 50 guineas each, he ran the second to Cockfigter, allowing him seven pounds, beating Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, eleven subscribers, two miles. The same year, at Doncaster, he beat Sir George Armitage's Tartar, one hundred guineas each, four miles. The same year he challenged Mr. Johnston's Sir Harry, offering five pounds, five hundred guineas each, two miles.

WONDER was lamed in training in 1801, and has never since started. He was bred by Lord Fitzwilliam, is fifteen hands three inches high, nine years old last spring, full of bone, very handsome, and free from all natural blemishes: He is a dark chesnut, and is unquestionably as fine a horse as ever was imported to this country, and of as good a stock; and as a runner, he has certainly exhibited well, having beaten Warter, Cockfighter, and Sir Harry, three of the best horses on the English turf. It will be observed, that his dam was got by Diomed, and he is perhaps as nearly like his grand sire, as it is possible for one horse to be like another.

WONDER covered two seasons in England, the first at two and the last at five guineas, which strongly indicates his growing reputation as a foal getter.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Phenomenon, out of the dam of Lord Fitzwilliam's Brown Fanny, by Diomed; grandam by Marske, Young Hag, Lalurnham's dam, by Skim, Old Hag, Hydra's dam, by Crab, Ebony, by Childers, out of Old Ebony, by Basto. Phenomenon was got by King Herod; his dam Frenzy, by Eclipse, her dam by Engineer, grandam by Bank, Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Dickey Peirson, son of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare. Taken from the General Stud Book.

RICHARD BLAND.

Prince George, Feb. 20, 1804. tA

P. S. The season to end the first of August, and commence immediately. Servants boarded gratis; and mares fed with grain at the market price, if required.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

John L. Mertens & Co.

Dissolved the 1st of January last. All persons having claims against them, will apply to Rambaut, Gernon, & Co. and those indebted to them, are desired to make payment to either of the subscribers.

RAMBAUT & GERNON.

GEO: PEGRAM, jun.

JOHN L. MERTENS.

Petersburg, March 8, 1804. tf

THE BUSINESS

Will be continued as usual, under the firm of RAMBAUT, GERNON, and Co. in the house lately occupied by John L. Mertens, & Co. upper end of Old street, where they have a very extensive supply of West-India Articles and Groceries, which they offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

RAMBAUT & GERNON.

JOHN L. MERTENS.

Petersburg, March 8, 1804.

MRS. NORMAN,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Petersburg and its vicinity, that she has just received the NEW FASHIONS.

She gratefully returns her thanks for all past favours, and hopes for a further continuance of their encouragement.

Likewise a large assortment of CHINA AND GLASS;

China, in setts.

China Coffee-Cups and Saucers.

Plain and elegant Cut Glass, with the American Arms on each piece.

Burnt Glass Mugs, with gilt letters.

A large assortment of Queens-Ware.

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Almonds.

Petersburg, March 12, 1804.

For Sale at this Office,

COURTNEY'S COLLECTION

OF

Hymns and Spiritual Songs:

The greater part of which have never before appeared in print.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

TO BUILD AN

ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its no.				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1000		5,000
6 do.	of	500		3,000
10 do.	of	200		2,000
20 do.	of	100		2,000
100 do.	of	50		5,000
250 do.	of	30		7,500
420 do.	of	25		10,500
1500 do.	of	20		30,000
3000 do.	of	15		45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000, having a blank to its No.				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5325 Prizes,				150,000
9675 Blanks—not two to a prize.				

15000 tickets at $ 10 each, 150,000

N. B. Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great, as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers.—The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorise it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Feb. 27, 1804. tf

☞ TICKETS

To be had of Robert Pollard, Doctor John Brockenbrough, jun. William Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jr. and Wm. Prichard.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

FOR SALE AT

DICKSON & PESCUD'S

Printing Office, on Bollingbrook Street—

The New American Clerk's Magazine: and Young Conveyancer's Pocket Companion: containing all the necessary forms of Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Bills, Recognisances, Leases and Releases, Letters or Powers of Attorney, Awards, Bills of Sale, Gifts, Grants, Assignments, Mortgages, Surrenders, Jointures, Covenants, Copartnerships, Letters of License, &c.....with necessary directions for making Distresses for Rent, &c. as the law between Landlord and Tenant now stands.....The whole made conformable to the Laws of the United States, and adapted more particularly to the State of Virginia.... By a Gentleman of the Bar.

The Revised Code, containing all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as are now in force; published pursuant to an act of the general assembly, passed on the 26th day of January, 1802.

The New Virginia Justice, comprising the office and authority of a justice of the peace in the commonwealth of Virginia, together with a variety of useful precedents, adapted to the laws now in force. To which is added, an appendix containing all the most approved forms of conveyancing, commonly used in this country, such as deeds of bargain and sale, of lease and release, of trust, mortgages, &c. also the duties of a justice of the peace, arising under the laws of the United States—By William W. Hening.

Letters from his excellency George Washington, to Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S. and Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. containing an account of his husbandry, with his opinions on various questions in agriculture; and many particulars of the rural economy of the United States.

The Letters of the British Spy, originally published in the Virginia Argus in August and September, 1803—second edition.

The Letters of Curtius—by the late John Thomson, of Petersburg; to which is added, a Speech, delivered by him in August, '95, on the British treaty, with a short account of his life.